PROPOSED RECONNAISSANCE OF THE SEAS AROUND CHINA AND JAPAN.

The following Document was on Tuesday communicated to the Senate by the SECRETARY of the NAVY, in reply to a resolution of that body:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, APRIL 5, 1852. SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Senate's resolution, adopted on the 22d ultimo, calling upon "the Secretary of the Navy" to "communicate to the Senate his opinion of the expediency of a reconnais-sance of the routes of navigation in the Northern seas, and in the China and Japan seas, and whether any vessels belonging to the service can be used for that purpose; and, also, what would be the expense of such a reconnaissance."

So far as regards the expediency of the reconnaissance referred to in the resolution, I find that the files of this Department contain a carefully-prepared discussion of the subject by the Superintendent of the National Observatory of the date of December 3d, 1851-confined, however, to the value and importance of the whale fishery in the Anadir, Ochotsk, and Arctic seas, as the whaling grounds in the regions about Behring's Straits are called, from which I beg leave to furnish the following extracts:

I beg leave to furnish the following extracts:

"In the summer of 1848, Captain Roys, of the whale ship "Superior," penetrated the Arctic ocean, through Behring's straits, and encountered in his adventurous pursuit; all the dangers of an unknown and Polar sea. He was successful in his enterprise, filling his ship with oil in a few weeks. Influenced by the report which he brought back, as to the abundance of whales, owners in the United States fitted out a large fleet for those grounds, and, in 1849, Captain Roys was followed by one hundred and fifty-four sail of whale ships, each vessel (said to be) worth on the average, with her outfit, \$30,000, and manned by thirty able-bodied seamen each. This fleet took that season 206,850 barrels whale oil, and 2,481,600 pounds of bone.

In the summer of 1850 there went up a whaling fleet

Value of ships and outfits \$4,650,000 Value of oil taken........... 2,606,510 Value of bone...... 814,112 1850. Number of American seamen, 4,820. \$8,070,622 Value of bone..... - \$9,341,831 Total ships in two years......299

"The losses during the year 1851 have been unprece "The losses during the year 1851 have been unprecedented, so far as heard from. No less than seven sail of this fine fleet of 1851, the Honqua, the New Bedford, the Arabella, the America, the Armata, the Mary Mitchell, and the Henry Thompson, have been wrecked there and left behind as monuments of the dangers which meet these hardy mariners in their adventurous calling. There are reports of other losses and wrecks: these are certain; and though several of them were lost, not on shoals, but otherwise, yet these are enough to tell of imperfect hydrography, and to show the national importance of looking to it; for it may be so, that in case of loss in the ice, the knowledge of a sheltered anchorage near, and which the knowledge of a sheltered anchorage near, and which a survey would give, would have prevented the exposure to the ice which induced the loss.

"All our commerce with what is called 'the East' is not so valuable as this was for 1849 and 1850.

value of more than eight millions of dollars. And we moreover see that, owing to the dangers of the land and ice, the hidden rocks and unknown shoals, that one vessel in every twenty that went therein during the summer of 1851 has been left behind a total wreck, and that the 1851 has been left behind a total wreck, and that the lives of their crews, or of not less than one man for every twenty engaged in that business, have been put in jection that our squadrons can at this moment give to our commerce with any of the States of Christendom can apare with that which a good chart of that part of the

compare with that which a good chart of that part of the ocean would afford to this nursery of American seamen, and to this branch of national industry.

"I learn that in lat. 64° 15' N., long. 178° W., Captain Middleton, of the barque 'Tenedoz,' of New London, discovered a shoal having only eight feet water on it, and was two acres in extent. That the ship 'Ajax,' of Havre, was lost on a rock south of the Isle of St. Lawrence, ten miles from land. That 'the entire fleet of whalemen in the Arctic ocean complain much that charts are wrong. That the coast is hadly explored, but little known,' &c. That 'several of our vessels have been near being wrecked That 'several of our vessels have been near being wrecked by unexpectedly making land or rocks under the bows at night.' That they have found in the Arctic Circle low sand-spits, extending five or six miles out. That also 'in Ochotsk sea there are hidden dangers.' That 'the Honqua, in 1851, was totally wrecked on a sunken rock in that sea.

"I am also informed that 'the Indians are very friendly; that they wanted to trade; that the whalemen frequently went on shore,' &c. That 'Captain Taylor brought specimens of ores of metals from the contract of the contrac brought specimens of ores of metals from the Arctic shore; that 'he obtained information from the natives of the existence of gold among them, as also iron; that when shown implements of various kinds, they gave him to understand, plenty in the mountains. Such also was the case with gold; they knew the metal, and pointed, as

To fix the positions of the rocks and shoals that endanger the navigation there, and to examine the Fox or Aleutian Islands, would be the work of two or three properly appointed vessels only for a short time. When the season is closed for these latitudes, the same vessels could be most beneficially employed in an examination of the seas of China and Japan, and the regions thereabouts, whose hydrography is so defective, and an accurate knowledge of which is becoming every day of more and

more importance.

In reply to the latter cause of the resolution, viz.
"whether any vocatels belonging to the service can be used for that purpose, and also what would be the expense of such a reconnoissance," I respectfully state that this Department has not at its command the vessels necessary for the contemplated service, unless by reducing the numbers of our vessels attached to squadrons on foreign service, and which I by no means recommend.

I am of opinion that the necessary vessels can be built at our navy yards or purchased for a sum not exceeding \$125,000, and that no additional appropriation, beyond that sum, need be made. The wear and tear of the vessels, pay of the officers and crews, stores, provisions, instruments, &c. can be provided for out of current appropriations. The accompanying report from the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, and papers prepared by Commander Ringgold and Lieutenants Maury and Page, are respectfully submitted as throwing addi-

SPEECH OF MR. MARSHALL,

OF KENTUCKY. IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 18, 1852.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, having obtained the floor at 3 o'clock P. M., addressed the House as follows:

It is unpleasant (said Mr. M.) to be compelled to tax the patience of gentlemen, already wearied by the protracted session of to-day; but, under the orders of the House, I shall have no other opportunity; and as the public business presses, with the sanction of the Chair, I will submit some observations now. Whatever apology may be due to the committee or the country for the consumption of time, will be found in the necessity which has been imposed upon his Whig colleagues by a speech which was pronounced in this hall a short time since by the talented member from the Ashland district of Kentucky. Certain observations of the member from Florida, (Mr. CABELL,) supposed to be calculated to affect injuriously the political fortunes of a friend and favorite fellow-citizen of my celleague, brought him forward, as he said in that speech, (a copy of which lies before me,) "to vindicate the action of the Kentucky Democracy, and, collaterally, to justify their choice." door at 3 o'clock P. M., addressed the House as follows:

speech, (a copy of which lies before me,) "to vindicate the action of the Kentucky Democracy, and, collaterally, to justify their choice."

In the discharge of this self-imposed duty, had the honorable member been content to produce the proof in his possession to vindicate Gen. Butler from the implication of political duplicity, and even to follow up such vindication by eloquent eulogy of his life and services, no occasion would have arisen for a reply. But, while offering to his own favorite the tribute of personal and political friendship, he chose, under the cover of a comparison between Mr. Fillmore and Gen. Butler, to embrace within the scope of injurious criticism, if not of unmerited denunciation, the entire Southern Whig party. If a mere suggestion by the member from Florida—that the existing opinions of William O. Butler touching slavery were not known, and therefore he might be supported by slave-holders and Free-soilers, under a misconception of their exact tenor—was sufficient provocation to induce my colleague to enter upon "the vindication of the Kentucky Democracy, and, collaterally, of their choice," with how much more reason will a reply now be required of some Whig member from Kentucky, to prevent the unfavorable conclusions likely to flow from the assault of my colleague upon that man who is the choice of the Kentucky Whigs, as well as upon the conduct of the whole Southern Whig party?

I shall not participate in the contest which has been

party?
I shall not participate in the contest which has been lieve him to be a manly, straightforward, and honorable character, conspicuous for the purity of his private life, and his fidelity to every observance of a personal honor which is not only unstained by reproach, but above suspicion. Whatever political opinions he may entertain, I cannot doubt the sincerity with which he maintains them, or the candor with which he will always express them; for, though we are political adversaries, separated by opinions which are irreconcilable, I must say that I do not believe any office could present a prize sufficiently precious and tempting to compensate William O. Butler to stoop to deliberate deceit. I was not surprised to see his letter; for I calculated upon something from his pen which would state his true position. I think, however, that even my honorable colleague does not define clearly that even my honorable colleague does not define clearly his present views, and that the remarks I shall make will

oring the committee to the same conclusion.

My colleague (Mr. Breckenridge) thought fit to com pare the votes of Mr. Fillmore and General Butler, upon some points connected with the power of Congress over the matter of slavery in some of its aspects. I observe that the contrast selected by my colleague is a strong one. The point of view presents General Butler and Mr. Fillmore in direct antagonism to each other upon a grave question of constitutional law. The time and question for each being the same, I admit that the friends of either may fairly institute the comparison. My colleague speci-fies against Mr. Fillmore thus:

to the ice which induced the loss.

"All our commerce with what is called 'the East' is not so valuable as this was for 1849 and 1850.

"We see by the above statistics that in these two years more American seamen were engaged in that small district of ocean than are employed in our whole navy, at any one time; that in these two years these hardy mariners fished up from the bottom of the sea, and by their own energy created and added to the national wealth, the value of more than eight millions of dollars. And we moreover see that, owing to the dangers of the land and ice, the hidden rocks and unknown shoals, that one vessel negative."

fies against Mr. Fillmore thus:

"At the commencement of the twenty-sixth Congress, Mr. Wise, of Virginia, submitted a resolution that all petitions, memorials, and resolutions for the abolition of slavery or the slave trade in the States, Territories, or Districts of this Union, should be considered as objected to, and the question of reception laid upon the table without debate. Thereupon, insulty was necessary to object to the resolution, he objected. Upon a motion to suspend the rules for its introduction, I find the name of William O. Butler recorded in the affirmative; and the market of William O. Butler recorded in the affirmative; and the market of William O. Butler recorded in the affirmative; and the market of William O. Butler recorded in the affirmative; and the market of William O. Butler recorded in the affirmative; and the market of William O. Butler recorded in the affirmative; and the market of William O. Butler recorded in the affirmative; and the market of William O. Butler recorded in the affirmative; and the market of William O. Butler recorded in the sea, the memorials, and resolutions for the abolition of slavery or the slave trade in the States, Territories, or Districts of this Union, whence the adoletion of the sea, and the considered as objected to, and the question of the capture of the adoletion of the same of the abolition of the slave trade in the S

It is clear that where Congress possesses the power to act the constituent has a right to petition for action. The free exercise of that right is consistent with the discretion vested in Congress to determine the expediency of granting or refusing the prayer of the petition; for the distinction is plain between the right to petition and the policy of conceding the request of the petitioner.

Mr. Wise's resolution, to which reference is made, was based on the idea that Congress, having no right of action in any of the particulars specified in that resolution, the should not entertain, even by reception, a petition for legislation upon any of them. Gen. Butler voted with Mr. Wise throughout; and, I must presume, entertained the same opinion. Mr. Fillmore, believing that Congress did to possess the power to legislate upon some of the subjects suggested by the resolution, voted against its passage in order to preserve the correlative right of the people to petition for action wherever Congress had the power.

The various propositions presented to the twenty-sixth Congress for the disposition of abolition petitions exhibited, by their difference from each other, the shades of opinion entertained by members of that body. I remember a resolution, offered by Judge Chinn, of Louisiana, which proposed to receive the petition, and immediately to refer it, without debate. Upon this, also, Mr. Fillmore and General Butler were opposed to each other, the former voting in the affirmative. This resolution, taken in connexion with Wise's resolution, presented very distinctly the questions of Congressional power and of the right of

understand, plenty in the mountains. Such also was the case with gold; they knew the metal, and pointed, as such existing among them."

With these facts before the Department, I have no hesitation in expressing an opinion favorable to the measure suggested in the resolution, nor in recommending such a reconnaissance and survey as will establish accurately the positions of the prominent capes, bays, headlands, and harbors.

To fix the positions of the rocks and shoals that endangers, after a respectful reception, to the former voting in the affirmative. This resolution, taken in connexion with Wise's resolution, presented very distinctly the questions of Congressional power and of the right of petition; and the votes we are reviewing do prove Gen. Butler to have belonged, at that day, to the class of statesmen who denied the power of Congress upon all the points and subjects suggested by the resolutions, and do prove Gen. Butler to have belonged to pass such as belonged to Congress over some of these subjects at least, but at the same time to have been disposed to pass such as belonged to Congress, after a respectful reception, to the former voting in the affirmative. This resolution, presented very distinctly the questions of Congressional power and of the right of petition; and the votes we are reviewing do prove Gen. Butler to have belonged, at that day, to the class of statesmen who denied the power of Congress upon all the points and subjects suggested by the resolution, presented very distinctly the questions of Congressional power and of the right of the reconnection with Wise's resolution, presented very distinctly the questions of Congressional power and of the right of the questions of Congressional power and of the right of the questions of Congressional power and of the report of the questions of Congressional power and of the report of the questions of Congress resolution, presented very distinctly the questions of Congressional power and of the right of the questions of Congress resolution, present gress, after a respectful reception, to the quiet of the

The issue being thus distinctly formed upon the constitutional power of Congress, may we not assist our judgment upon the correctness of the respective conclusions of those gentlemen by reference to other passages of political history.

of those gentlemen by reference to other passages of political history?

In the records of the thirty-first Congress, among that series of measures known as "the Compromise measures," is an act "to suppress the slave trade in the District of Columbia." It exhibits the actual exercise by Congress of the identical power which was disputed between Mr. Fillmore and General Butler, and the exercise of that power, too, over one of the subjects actually embraced by the terms of Mr. Wise's resolution. Here, then, is a stronger case for judgment than that selected by my colleague. It is no preliminary step for the parliamentary disposition of a question, but an actual law—a legislative act—upon the subject-matter as to which his case would act—upon the subject-matter as to which his case would only raise a question. And more: that act derives its

only raise a question. And more: that act derives its vitality from the approving sanction of this same Millard Fillmore, against whose vote to receive the petition of the people my colleague so eloquently inveighs.

I demand of my colleague, does General Butler regard the passage of that law as beyond the constitutional power of Congress? Does my colleague so regard it? Should his answer be in the negative, how can he condemn the representative, Fillmore, for being willing to hear a petition for legislation upon a subject, when he approves the sanction of President Fillmore to the law answering the demands of such petition? Should he answer in the affirmative, then I demand to know why the "amen" he and General Butler alike cry to the Compromise measures General Butler alike cry to the Compromise measures does not stick in their throats? Methinks I could not say

some of the resolutions, and especially that of Mr. Wise, had reference, among other things, to the slave trade in this District. But the greater part of the memorials presented to Congress during the period in which Messrs. Fillmore and Butler served together in Congress had reference to the abolition of slavery in the States and in the District of Columbia, and of the slave trade between the States. As far as I have examined the records, I assert that Mr. Fillmore voted for the reception of these petitions, and General Butler against them. The latter placed that vote properly upon the ground that Congress had no constitutional power to abolish slavery in the States, or in the District of Columbia, or to abolish the slave trade between the States.

the District of Columbia, or to abolish the slave trade between the States.

Mr. Marshall. I commend my colleague to the books again. He has chosen to arraign Mr. Fillmore's vote on Wise's resolution, and to contrast that vote with Gen. Butler's on the same proposition. I insist that we shall stick to the point, and that we shall not wander off to another until we have concluded this. I say that my colleague will not find, I think, any resolution offered by gentlemen of the South, at the period referred to, which did not in terms embrace the slave trade in this District as among the powers denied to Congress. It certainly is embraced as among the powers prohibited, according to Wise's resolution.

Mr. Breckenridge. I will not interrupt the gentle.

Mr. Marshall. I say that, in Mr. Wise's resolution, there were terms, or subject matter covered by those terms, which justify and vindicate Mr. Fillmore's vote, if his act, as President of the United States, can be vindicated by his signature to the bill to suppress the slave trade in the District, which passed in the compromise series. Mr. Butler voted with a class of gentlemen who denied the power in its broadest terms. I admit his votes are consistent throughout. I have a right to rest the vindication of Mr. Fillmore's vote against that resolution upon this point: that the terms of the resolution expressly denied a power to Congress, and a right to the people, which he believed them each to possess, and which Gen. Butler, and even my colleague, will now conless the Congress does possess, and which Congress has exerted, with the approbation of the Kentucky Democracy and indeed of the American people.

is gress does possess, and which Congress has exerted, with the approbation of the Kentucky Democracy and indeed of the American people.

Mr. Breckenrider, (interrupting.) I will interrupt my colleague for a single moment. He cannot draw me into a controversy on the compromise. I approve it; and I approve Mr. Fillmore's course so far as he sustains it. My remarks grew out of the comparison instituted by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. Cabell) between the past course of General Butler and Mr. Fillmore on the slavery question. I was forced to examine that comparison. In doing so I showed that General Butler had always voted against the reception of petitions to abolish slavery in the States, in this District, and the slave trade between the States, while Mr. Fillmore had voted for them. My colleague seizes upon the single matter of the slave trade in this District, and avoids the other and more important questions. I do not deny the power of Congress to pass the compromise measures; and upon the isolated question of the slave trade in this District I make no issue. But will my colleague respond to this? Does he consider that Congress has power to abolish either slavery in the States, the slave trade between the States, or slavery in this District? And, if he does not, would he entertain petitions for that purpose, believing Congress possessed no power to grant those petitions? If he would not entertain such for that purpose, believing Congress possessed no power to grant those petitions? If he would not entertain such petitions, would he vindicate whatever votes Mr. Fillmore has cast for the reception of petitions of that character?

That is the point.

Mr. Marshall. My colleague, it must be admitted, has come to the point a long distance off from the place where he thought he had first made it. He asks me what I would do, instead of examining what Mr. Fillmore has done. He proposes to catechise me instead of Mr. Fillmore. I answer my colleague briefly: I do not seek to draw my colleague into a controversy upon any point. The compromise measures he stands by. That is right. He was the stands on the power to suppress the slave trade both. My colleague talks of petitions and memorials: I speak of resolutions. He arraigns a vote upon a resolution, and proposes to try the President upon what may have been contained in a memorial. It is like the old justice who issued a search warrant for the saddle, and tried to convict under it upon suspicion of stealing a turkey.
When the vote on a memorial is produced, and we see what the memorial proposes, it will be time to reply to that new specification. As to the other point, I am surprised at its character. I cannot presume he thinks either Mr. Fillmore, or I, or any one else in this hall believes Congress to possess the power, under the constitu-tion, to abolish slavery in the States. The worst aboli-

lieves Congress to possess the power, under the constitution, to abolish slavery in the States. The worst abolitionist who has appeared in Congress has not pretended
to invest it with such power. The power to abolish the
slave trade between the States has been denied to Congress by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United
States, and I suppose no statesman contends for it as a
constitutional power. I believe the member from Ohio
(Mr. Giddings) does not. Certainly Mr. Fillmore does not.
Mr. Breckenridge. Mr. Fillmore once held it.
Mr. Marshall. I despair of getting through with a
speech. My colleague proposes again a new topic of discussion before his questions are answered. I desired to
follow his specifications against the President, and to run
out the parallel between Mr. Fillmore and Gen. Butler as
to the slavery question. But I see that the gentleman
tires of that, and would carry this examination into my
own political opinions. These are well known. They
have been expressed frequently, and are seen in my legislative course. They cannot throw light upon the parallel between Gen. Butler and Mr. Fillmore; and I will
proceed, therefore, to look to the next specification made
by my colleague against the President. He says:

"Afterwards, sir, at the same session, the famous twenty

"Afterwards, sir, at the same session, the famous twenty first rule was adopted, wholly excluding abolition petitions, whether they referred to the States, Territories, or the District of Columbia. Here, again, the name of Gen. Butler was recorded in the affirmative; and Adams, Giddings, Fillmore, and others, and, I regret to add, some Southern Whigs, in the negative." the negative.

Now, sir, this collocation of names is not expected to do Mr. Fillmore injury here among politicians and states-men, but in the farm-houses and cabins of Kentucky and the South. There, as is well known, the name of the member from Ohio (Mr. Giddings) is not popular. His member from Ohio (Mr. Giddings) is not popular. His principles do not suit us, and his sentiments are not according to the feelings of our people. It may be supposed that the association of Mr. Fillmore's name with that of Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, may produce a prejudice against Mr. Fillmore, and operate upon his political prospects injuriously. I mean to send the antidote with this poison. I mean to examine the principle of this vote and of whatever other votes gentlemen produce.

Now to the second specification. The twenty-first rule did no more than present the principle of the Wise resolution. Mr. Wise's resolution raised the question of reception on the ground that there was no power in Con-

lution. Mr. Wise's resolution raised the question of reception on the ground that there was no power in Congress to entertain the subject. The twenty-first rule absolutely excluded the petition, instead of making the disposition of it on the question of reception. The multiplication of examples, therefore, on this point has no further force than to indicate the matured and fixed conclusions arrived at by Messrs. Fillmore and Butler, respectively, upon the principle of the rule. But, sir, this illustration is equally unfortunate for my colleague as the other.

prepared by Commander Ringgold and Lieutenants Maury and Page, are respectfully submitted as throwing additional light upon the subject.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, will. A. GRAHAM. He was a servant of the twenty-first rule was right or wrong. If the House

ordinary combination of fore, whether considered for enterior to the course of the Democratic party in connexion with the twenty-first rule offers an instructive lesson, by which the twenty-first rule offers an instructive lesson, by which the people of this country may well study and better appreciate the philosophy of passing events. That rule was adopted at the session of Congress immediately preceding its the Presidential election of 1840. The competitors for the Chief Magistracy were Harrison and Van Buren, that the Presidential election of 1840. The competitors for the Chief Magistracy were Harrison and Van Buren, that the Presidential election of 1840. The competitors for the Chief Magistracy were Harrison and Van Buren, that the Presidential election of abolition petitions and memorials concerning lawrey, had goaded the Southern principles" whom the Democracy so delighted to honor. The agitation of the Democracy so delighted to honor. The agitation of the Presidential election of abolition petitions and memorials concerning lawrey, had goaded the Southern principles and memorials concerning lawrey, had goaded the Southern principles and memorials concerning lawrey, had goaded the Southern principles and memorials concerning lawrey, had goaded the Southern principles and popular chapters and the popular institution." The discussion of Thompson's resolution, which immediately succeeded the rejection of which immediately succeeded the rejection of which with the areas of party politics. Pressed in the contest for which with the areas of party politics. Pressed in the contest for which with the areas of party politics. Pressed in the contest for which with the areas of party politics. Pressed in the contest for which with the areas of party politics. Pressed in the contest for which with the areas of party politics. Pressed in the contest for which with the areas of party politics. Pressed in the contest for which with the areas of party politics. Pressed in the contest for which with the work is a presiden s among the powers prohibited, according to wise's resolution, which immediately succeeded the rejection of lution.

Mr. Bekekendor. I will not interrupt the gentleman any more, but I want to be clear upon this point. I understand him now to take the position that all those petitions, memorials, and resolutions upon the subject of slavery, while they embrace the subject of slavery in this District, also embraced the question of the slave trade in this District; and he justifies Mr. Fillmore, in this District, also embraced the question of the slaver trade in this District; and he justifies Mr. Fillmore, in this District, also embraced the question of the slaver trade in this District; and he justifies Mr. Fillmore, in this District, also embraced the subject of slavery, as it exists in the contest for bower, and weighted Justifies Mr. Fillmore, in the area of partice, and went and always man administration, which were being developed. And the area of proper question, which which scale the popular intelligence.

Mr. Marshald. I do not pretend to say what was in the memorials so repetitions. You might as well talk of counting the sands on the shores, or the leaves in the forest, as to say how many petitions connected with the memorials to authorize, in his opinion, a general contained in this District. All the proper developed, and savery have been presented, and for what purpose. I spoke of resolutions—aye, resolutions of Mr. Filmore in the forest, and the subject of slavery, and whe

The people, sit, and through Me. Van Buren before the politicisans did. I will do the Southern Democrates of the politicis and they were particular, at least in the arrangement of the terms upon which they brough the abolition question within the range of partisan politics. They were not content—as some of the Democrate of the his official capacity.

They were not content—as some of the Democrate of the his official capacity.

They were not content—as some of the Democrate of the abolition question within the range of partisan politics. They were not content—as the cont

begrey. The river was regreated by that we have been street to the commencement of the tempty-off of the commencement of the com

sincerity of his convictions and the patriotism of his pur- my colleague (Mr. Boyn) the meed of praise for his enerposes. His attitude was glorious; and, when contem- gy, activity, seal, and patriotism in regard to these

and with the forms at the Additional was expected by the content of the content o

A writer in a London periodical, called Notes and Querics, states that Dr. Franklin's first published work, which has so long eluded all search, and was supposed to be lost, has at length been discovered. Dr. Franklin in his autobiography mentions as his first work a pamphlet, printed in London in 1725, on Liberty and Necessity, Pleasure and Pain. It was written when he was only eighteen years old, and was intended as an answer to Wollaston's Religion of Nature. Only one hundred copies were printed; a few of these he gave to his friends, but becoming dissatisfied with it, and fearing it might do harm, he burnt all the rest but one. The work has long been supposed to be lost, no collector of his works having been able to discover a copy; it consequently does not appear in Jared Sparks's very complete edition of his works. Sir James Mackintosh was long in search of it, but was ultimately compelled to give it up in despair. A Mr. James Crossley is the fortunate possessor of the recently discovered copy. It is bound up in a volume of tracts, and came from the library of the Rev. S. Harper. Its title is, A Dissertation on Liberty and Necessity, Pleasure and Pain, in a Letter to a Friend.

Friend.

Whatever is, is in its causes just,
Since all things are by fate; but purblind man
Sees but a part o' th' chain, the nearest link,
His eyes not carrying to the equal beam
That poises all above.—Dryden.

It is addressed to Mr. J(ames) R(alph,) and com-States in mences: "Sir, I have here given you my present thoughts on the general state of things in the universe." A very exten-

Hudson River Railroad Albany and Schenectady Railro Utica and Schenectady Railroa Syracuse and Utica Railroad. Rochester and Syracuse Railroa Buffalo and Rochester Railroa	oad 2 d 4 oad10	Wounded, 4
Total	49 22	22—In al 21—In al

An extraordinary scene occurred lately at the church of St. Roch, at Paris. A crowded congregation was drawn by the announcement of a sermon from the celebrated pulpit-orator, Mr. DUPANLOUP, Bishop of Orleans. Another prelate, the Bishop of AUTUN, about to officiate at the main altar, was solemnly approaching, followed by some of the clergy, when a well-dressed man pushed through the throng, slapped the cheeks of the prelate, snatched his caiotte or half cap from the crown of the head, and then performed the same feats with the Vicar-General immediately behind. Judge of the astonishment of the clerical procession and the bystanders! The Bishop, thus handled, betrayed no emotion of anger, but a proceeded sedately to the altar; the Vicar-General was as little moved; his nature is known to be so meek and benign that the keenest indignation became general at his treafment. The transgressor was quickly consigned to police officers. It is stated that, on examination at the Prefecture, he was found to be insane.

The late Mrs. WARR, of Frankfort, Kentucky, by her will, emancipated all her slaves—thirty in number—and purchased for them thirteen hundred acres of good land in Ohio, lying on the Miami Canal. Twenty-seven of these liberated blacks arrived at Cincinnati last week, in charge of the executor of the estate of their late mistress, and, after purchasing stores and agricultural implements, departed for their new home.

The Burlington (N. J.) Gazette states that a curious instance of the recovery of lost property occurred in that place last week. In 1829 a lady tost some aliver spoons, and subsequently the family removed, but returned to their residence last winter. The gardener last week while digging in the garden turned up the spoons, which, though black and corroded, were recognised to be the same.